Tools and Resources Workshop for Communities to Reduce Toxics

Location Date

Introductions

- ☐ Welcome by host and EPA
- ☐ Workshop objectives:
 - 1. Highlight funding opportunities
 - Help you submit a better application how to structure your project and tips for writing
 - Raise awareness of technical tools that you can be used to further assess your environment (for grants and other uses)
- Introduce yourself: What would you like to get out of the workshop? What are your environmental concerns?
- Agenda

Community Project Success Stories

Many communities in our Region have already found success. Here are some examples:

- Environmental Justice Grants:
 - Lao Family Community of Fresno
 - Arizona Department of Health Services Center for Minority Health. Phoenix, AZ
 - Neighborhood House of North Richmond, CA
- CARE Grants:
 - Level 1&2: Pacoima Beautiful
 - Level 2: SERI Tucson
 - Level 2: West Oakland

EPA Funding

Tips for applying and overview of EPA grant programs

EPA Region 9 Grants

http://www.epa.gov/region09/funding



Applying for a Grant

If you have been asked to submit a formal application for a grant by an EPA project officer or your proposal has been formally selected for funding by EPA Region 9, please follow these guidelines. In many cases, EPA Region 9 will send you additional guidance information with a Region 9 tracking number to help you apply for your specific program/project. If you are submitting a grant proposal, however, there is a different procedure (see Requests for Proposals).

Managing Your Grant

Information for EPA grant recipients, including regulations, common forms, reports, and

what efforts that must be taken to contract with women- and minority-owned firms.

EPA Grants

http://www.epa.gov/ogd/



State Grants

Find Current Funding Opportunities

How to Apply

EPA Grantee Forms

Grant and Fellowship Information

Open Announcements

Closed

Announcements/ Pending Awards

Grant Awards Database

Desk Top Resource

Policy, Regulations and Guidance

Project Officer Manual

Suspension and Debarment Program

Find the Grant Regiona

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Grants and Debarment

Recent Additions | Contact Us Search: O All EPA This Area

You are here: EPA Home » Grants and Debarment

Grants and Debarment

Mandatory Grant's Management Training for Non-Profit Applicants and Recipients - EPA's new recipient course designed to help non-profit recipients and applicants understand assistance agreement regulations, the application process, management of their assistance agreements and the close out process. Completion of this class is mandatory for all non-profit award recipients upon receipt of monetary actions effective October 1, 2007. Please check your award document for the term and condition.

- Desk Top Resource
- Guide on How to Prepare an Indirect Cost Rate Proposal for a Non-Profit Organization (35 pp. 276 K, About PDF)
- Stay Exempt How can you keep your 501(c)(3) exempt? EXIT Disclaimer

<u>Find Current Funding Opportunities</u> - Contains information on CFDA Catalogue, Grants Competition, Small Business Gateway and Open Announcements, and Grants.gov

OMB Launches Interim Web Site - <u>WWW, FederalSpending,Gov</u> <u>Exit Disclaimer</u> - Solicits Feedback from Public on How to Improve Transparency

How to Apply - Find information on the grant tutorial, headquarters grant application requirements and forms.

EPA Grantee Forms - Find all EPA and OMB grant related forms.

Grant and Fellowship Information - Locate information about grant and fellowship programs offered by EPA offices.

Open Announcements - Locate up-to-date information on open announcements

All Federal Grants

http://www.grants.gov



Email Subscription—

http://www.grants.gov/applicants/email_subscription.jsp



Overview of EPA Grants

- Today's focus is on grant programs available to nonprofit and community-based organizations.
- □ EPA grants involve strong oversight, with a direct relationship with an EPA project officer.
- ☐ Grants generally last 1-3 years.
- Most EPA grants for non-profits and community based organizations are awarded through a competitive process.
- Other resources: Community Action for a Renewed Environment (CARE) Community Guide to EPA's Voluntary Programs:

www.epa.gov/care/library/guide_vol_progs_2006.pdf

Environmental Justice (EJ) Small Grants

- □ EJ Small Grants are used to:
 - identify concerns,
 - educate and involve,
 - form broad partnerships, and
 - develop a plan of action.



- 2008 RFP: applications due June 30, 2008
- Contact: Karen Henry (415) 972-3844 or Henry.Karen@epa.gov
- Website: www.epa.gov/compliance/environmentaljustice/grants/ejsmgrants.html



Community Action for a Renewed Environment (CARE)

- CARE grants seek to reduce exposures to pollutants through collaborative action at the local level by:
 - forming partnerships,
 - identifying environmental problems and solutions,
 - taking action, and
 - becoming sustainable.



Amount: \$90,000 - \$300,000 for two year projects

Community Action for a Renewed Environment (CARE)

- ☐ 2009 RFP: expected December 2008
- ☐ Contact: Mike Bandrowski (415) 947-4194 or Bandrowski.Mike@epa.gov
- Website: http://www.epa.gov/care/



Brownfields







- Definition of brownfield: "property where the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse is complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant"
- □ EPA Brownfields Program provides funding for brownfields assessment, cleanup, revolving loans, and environmental job training.

Brownfields







- □ Non-profit community groups may receive Training, Research, and Technical Assistance Grants.
- ☐ Amount: up to \$200,000.
- □ 2008 RFP: expected in Sept. 2008
- □ Contact: Debbie Schechter (415) 972-3093 or Schechter.Debbie@epa.gov
- Website: www.epa.gov/brownfields/pilot.htm

West Coast Diesel Collaborative

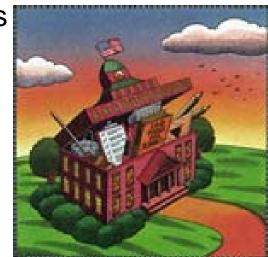
☐ The West Coast Collaborative funds innovative projects that reduce emissions from diesel engines, including: emissions control technologies, idling reduction, cleaner fuels, and alternative fuel production, distribution, and use.



- □ Amount: \$75,000 \$300,000
- 2008 RfP complete. 2009 RfP expected in late 2008.
- □ Contact: Kristin Riha at (415) 947-4140 or Riha.Kristin@epa.gov or Trina Martynowicz at (415) 972-3474 or Martynowicz.Trina@epa.gov
- Website: www.westcoastdiesel.org

Indoor Air Quality (IAQ) Tools for Schools

- The IAQ Tools for Schools Program helps schools maintain a healthy school buildings by identifying, correcting, and preventing IAQ problems.
- Recipients include school districts, nonprofit and community-based organizations, academic institutions, and local, state, and tribal governments.



- ☐ Amount: \$5,000 \$30,000
- 2008 RFP: not released yet
- Contact: Shelly Rosenblum at (415) 947-4193 or Rosenblum.Shelly@epa.gov
- Website: www.epa.gov/iaq/schools/

Superfund Technical Assistance Grants

□ Technical Assistance Grants (TAGs) help communities participate in decision making at eligible Superfund sites. Funds can be used to contract with technical advisors to help the community understand technical information about their site.



- Amount: up to \$50,000
- □ Contact: David Cooper (415) 972-3858 or Cooper.David@epa.gov"
- Website: www.epa.gov/superfund/community/tag/2

Community-Based Lead Grant Program

☐ The National Community-Based Lead Outreach and Training Grant Program promotes efforts to prevent or reduce childhood lead poisoning. The funds enable communities to educate those at risk, provide lead-awareness training and promote the development of local lead prevention ordinances.



- ☐ Amount: up to \$250,000
- □ 2008 RFP: closed March 31 (www.epa.gov/lead/pubs/rfp_2-8-08.pdf)
- □ 2009 RFP: not scheduled yet
- Contact: Darlene Watford at (202) 566-0516 or Watford.Darlene@epa.gov
- ☐ Website: www.epa.gov/lead/pubs/grantmap.htm

Before You Begin Your Application

- □ Know your needs.
- Research prospective funders.
- Pick the right funding source.
- Read the full Request For Proposals (RFP) carefully.

The Proposal

- Proposal Summary outline the project, but be brief.
- Introduction of the Organization build credibility for your organization, include success stories.
- Problem Statement use data or statistics, make a case for your project.
- Project Objectives create specific measurable outcomes.
- Activities detail tasks with a timeline.

The Proposal

- Expected Outcomes list project results, deliverables, and environmental impact.
- Environmental Results and Evaluation include a process for measuring results, explain short and long term environmental, health, and behavioral results of the project.

The Budget

- Your budget is an estimate, but be specific.
 - Round to nearest dollars or tens.
 - Include explanatory notes.
- □ Budget "Red Flags"
 - Unexplained high costs for:
 - □ Travel
 - Contractors
 - Equipment
 - □ Indirect Costs
 - Math Errors

Writing Tips

- ☐ Style and Format:
 - Organize your proposal according to the RFP.
 - Make your proposal clear and easy to understand.
 - Don't assume that the reviewer knows anything about you or your proposal.
- □ Presentation:
 - Make sure you meet all the requirements/application is complete
 - Meet the deadlines!!! (Get a password ahead of time for online submittals)
 - Check grammar, spelling, typos.
 - Stay within page, margin, and font limits.

Other Tips

- Can submit same project to multiple organizations (no duplicative funding, tailor proposal).
- Obtain copies of a successful, funded application.
- If not funded, ask to be debriefed and resubmit.
- Be aware of non-profit requirements if your project is funded:
 - Grant Management Training for Non-Profit Applicants and Recipients.
 - Pre-Award Administrative Capability Review (if grant is >250K).

Grant Focus

Environmental Justice (EJ) Grants

Environmental Justice

- "EPA recognizes that minority and/or low-income communities may be exposed disproportionately to environmental harms and risks."
 - Granta Nakayama testimony to the United States Senate www.epa.gov/compliance/resources/policies/ej/ej-testimony-10-4-07.pdf
- □ EPA defines Environmental Justice as the "fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies"

Why EJ grant program?

- □ EJ Small Grants
 - Created to help build organizational capacity of grassroots communities and lay groundwork for strong community leadership. For capacity building and education. (15-50K)

Examples: Education

Lao Family Community of Fresno, Inc., \$15,000

- Multi-lingual educational brochures on environmental issues
- Educational workshops to increase the community's understanding of environmental issues
- Multi-lingual radio talk shows on water, air and toxic waste issues.

Example: Environmental Education

Arizona Department of Health Services Center for Minority Health. Phoenix, AZ. \$18,585

- Served migrant and seasonal farm workers and the general public in southeastern Arizona
- Wrote espectáculo público (a play) depicting a family learning to protect themselves from pesticide-related illnesses.
- Local community theater group performed play
- Wrote Spanish-language picture book

Example: Community Monitoring

Neighborhood House of North Richmond, CA. \$15,000

- Community-Driven Assessment of Heavy-Duty mobile sources in inner West Contra Costa County
- Estimated Particulate Matter (PM) emissions related to heavy duty mobile sources in the area
- Performed limited Indoor Air Monitoring of particulate matter concentrations to document the extent of heavy-duty mobile source pollution coming into homes
- Organized Outreach & Education to disseminate research findings to larger community

Grant Focus

Community Action for a Renewed Environment (CARE) Grants

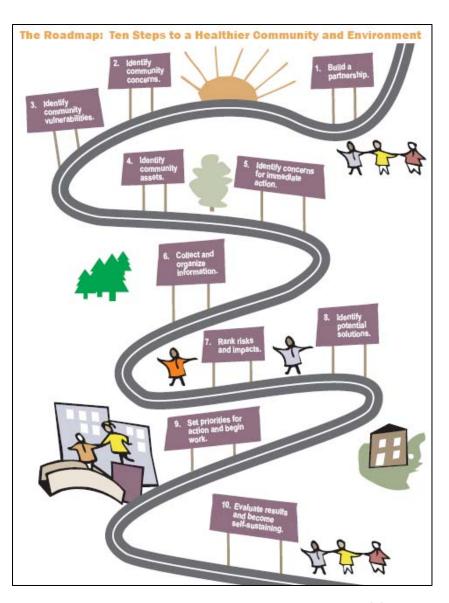
Four-step CARE process



- Build a Partnership
- 2. IdentifyProblems andSolutions
- 3. Take Action
- 4. Sustainability

CARE Roadmap

- Build a partnership
- 2. Identify community concerns
- 3. Identify community vulnerabilities
- 4. Identify community assets
- Identify concerns for immediate action
- 6. Collect and organize information
- 7. Rank risks and impacts
- 8. Identify potential solutions
- Set priorities for action and begin work
- Evaluate results and become self-sustaining



Building a CARE Partnership

- CARE encourages formation of a broad partnership to find solutions
- ☐ Should identify:
 - who is being impacted?
 - who can provide technical support?
 - who has the ability to fix the problem?

Building a CARE Partnership Example: Pacoima Beautiful

| Partners include: | |
|-------------------|--|
| | Community residents |
| | Academic: professors, high school and college students |
| | Regulatory agencies: EPA, California Department of Toxic Substances Control, Water Board, Air Resources Board, City of Los Angeles |
| | Health organizations: County Health Department, health services organizations |
| | Legal resources |
| | Business development organizations |
| | Elected officials |

Community Concerns Example: Pacoima Beautiful

Point Sources

- Major sources (individually permitted) such as brickyards, power generating stations, boilers
- Smaller sources such as autobody shops, dry cleaners, gas stations, chrome electroplaters

Mobile Sources

- Diesel trucks and diesel equipment
- Highway vehicles,
- Airports,
- Rail locomotives

Waste

- Hazardous waste management (facilities and transport)
- Illegal dumping of trash and bulky items

Community Concerns Example: Pacoima Beautiful

Soil Contamination

- Underground storage tanks
- Historical unlined sumps, landfills
- Historical lead or other metals

Indoor Environment

- Second-hand smoke
- Indoor cleaners
- Radon
- Mold and dust mites/allergens
- Lead paint
- Vapor intrusion from contaminated soil

Water

- Drinking water
- Wetlands, streams, lakes

Grant Focus

Superfund Technical Assistance Services for Communities (TASC)

Luis Garcia-Bakarich
US EPA Community Involvement Coordinator

TASC

- Contract That provides unbiased technical assistance via information and experts to communities affected by hazardous wastes
- Assistance is intended to help a community better understand hazardous waste issues to be a more effective participant in the decision making process

TASC Technical Experts

- Environmental engineers and scientists from private companies
- □ Part of a network of experts that EPA has contracted with to provide these services
- Often the individuals are local

How can TASC help?

- Answer questions about exposure to hazardous wastes
- ☐ Educate the community on the scientific, engineering, health or economic concepts
- Help a community to better understand cleanup technologies and their effectiveness
- □ Explain the cleanup process and how to become involved in the process.

TASC Services

Information Assistance

- Directing community members to already existing, applicable technical assistance materials and providing information as necessary
- Preparing fact sheets, brochures, technical summaries, maps, and diagrams

Community Education

- Identifying community needs for technical education/training
- Providing technical experts to participate in trainings, workshops and meetings.
- Translating educational, outreach, and technical documents into other languages

Technical Expertise

- Reviewing, interpreting, and explaining technical materials
- Helping communities to generate possible strategies and options for dealing with environmental problems

Contacts

- □ TASC Regional Coordinator
 - Luis Garcia-Bakarich (415) 972-3237 garcia-bakarich.luis@epa.gov

Tools for Identifying Environmental Risks in Communities

Goal:

How to understand and talk about the toxic problems you face

Tools Overview

- Background on environmental risks and health
- Community vulnerabilities to consider
- How to get more information

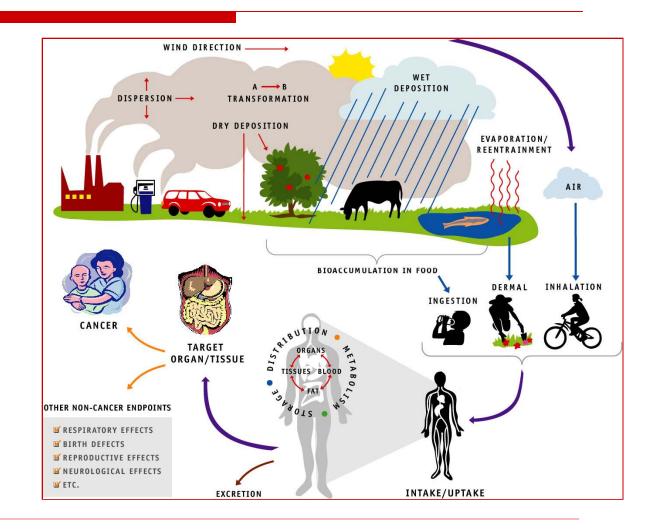
Environmental Risks and Health

Communities often say:

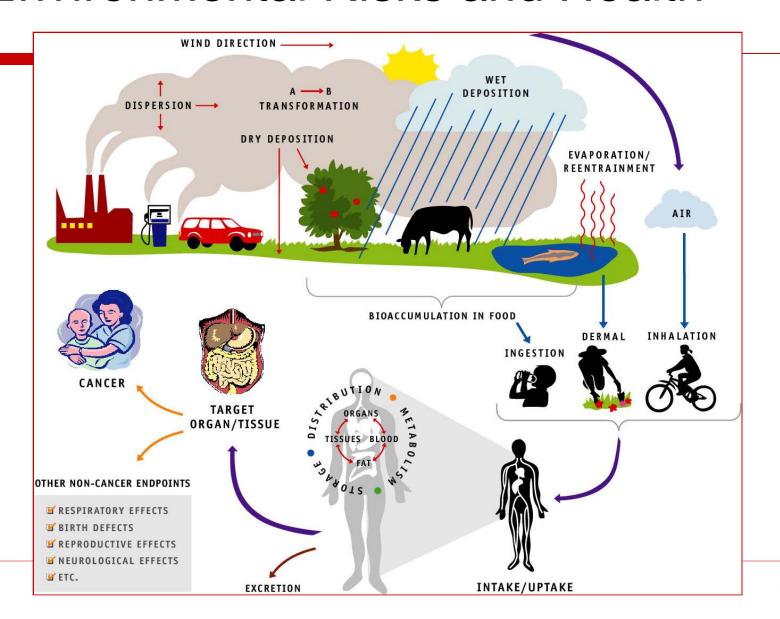
- I have a health problem
- I am concerned about a polluter

Challenge:

☐ Showing the link between the two



Environmental Risks and Health



Community Vulnerabilities

Your community might have more impact from a polluter because:

- Multiple sources/chemicals may overwhelm your body's ability to cope
- Some people, such as young or old, or those with a genetic predisposition, may be more sensitive
- Certain practices (e.g. subsistence fishing) may increase exposures
- Many people in the community may already suffer from emotional stress, poor nutrition, or reduced access to health care, decreasing their ability to recover from environmental impacts

Applying for a Grant: What do you propose?

Two complementary options:

- Community-based assessment
- Community-based toxics reduction project

Community-Based Assessment

What is it?

- Communities working with partners to evaluate toxic concerns.
- Can be a first step in getting toxic reductions.
- Goals of assessment:
 - To agree about what are the biggest concerns and what's causing them
 - To point towards effective action
 - For communities, it can be an advocacy tool

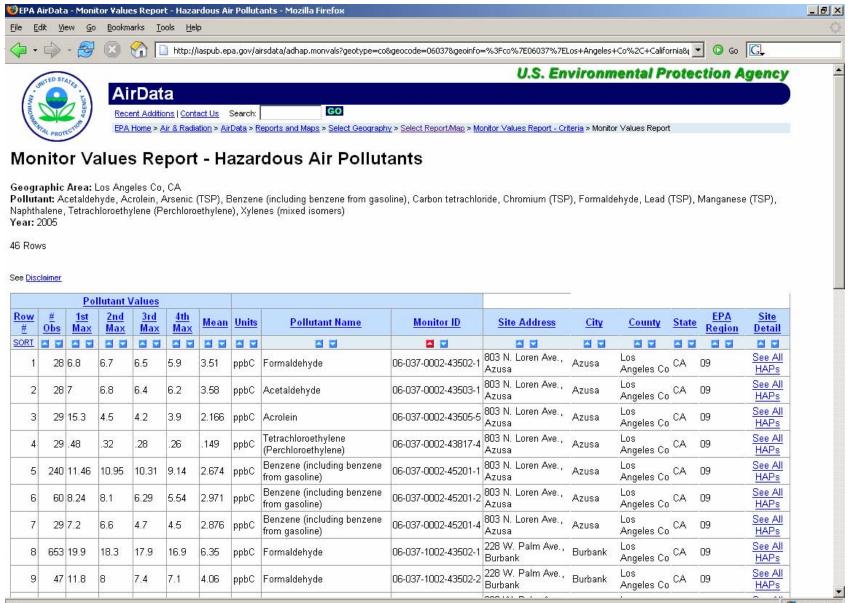
Community-Based Toxic Reductions

- Provides collaborative solutions for things that "fall through the cracks"
- Provides solutions that are sensitive to local needs
- Leads to sustainability
- ☐ Does <u>not</u> get regulators off the hook
- Collaborative work does not stop communities from still being advocates

Local Monitoring

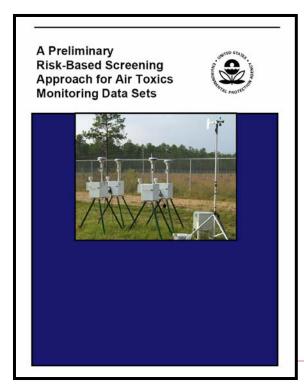
- Many communities want a monitor in their neighborhood
- Monitoring is fairly easy to understand and people trust the results
- ☐ Challenges:
 - Agencies have discretion on placing a monitor, but have to balance a lot of issues
 - Expensive and it takes a long time to get results
 - Limited coverage across an area and over time
 - Not all toxics can be measured
 - Identifying the source of a toxic can be difficult

Ambient Air Monitoring Data www.epa.gov/oar/data/



Air Monitoring Data: What Does It Mean?

- Criteria Pollutants (e.g. ozone, particulate matter):
 - Compare to National Ambient Air Quality Standards (www.epa.gov/air/criteria.html)



Air Toxics:

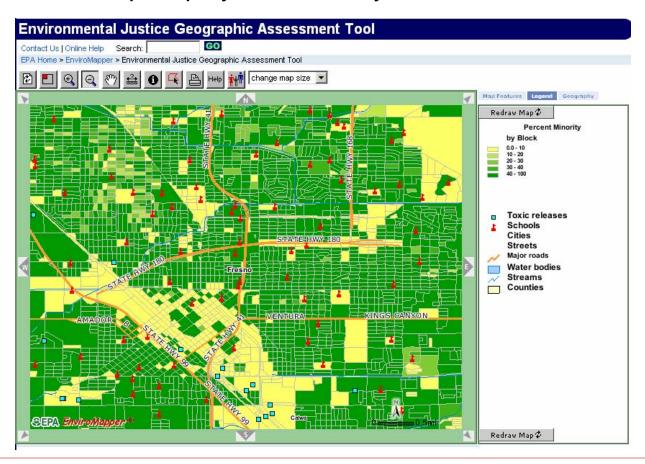
- Evaluate against health-based screening levels
- EPA provides guidelines for this analysis (www.epa.gov/Region4/air/airtox ic/Screening-041106-KM.pdf)

What is the Environmental Justice Geographic Assessment Tool (EJGAT)?

- EJGAT enables users to create Environmental Justice profiles of selected areas.
- The maps can be customized to show demographics, facilities, transportation, and environmental data.
- Visit EJGAT at www.epa.gov/enviro/ej

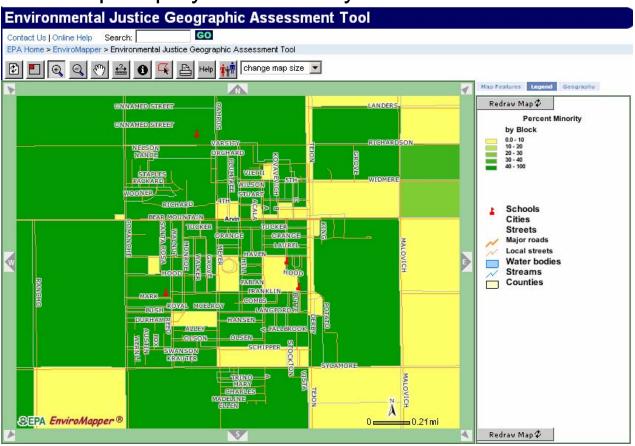
EJGAT Map (Fresno Slide)

☐ This map displays % minority, TRI facilities, & schools in Fresno



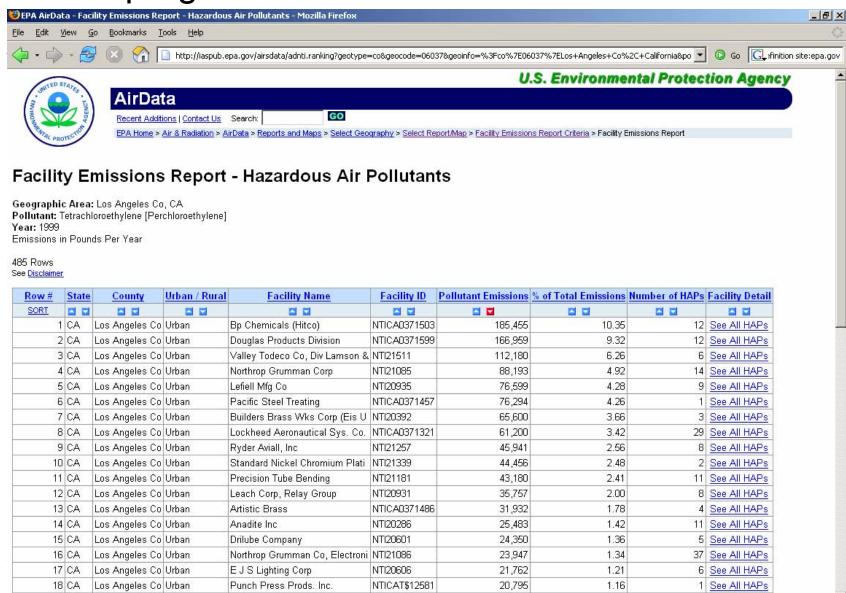
EJGAT Map (Arvin)

☐ This map displays % minority & schools in Arvin



Air Emissions www.epa.gov/oar/data/

Los Angeles Co Urban



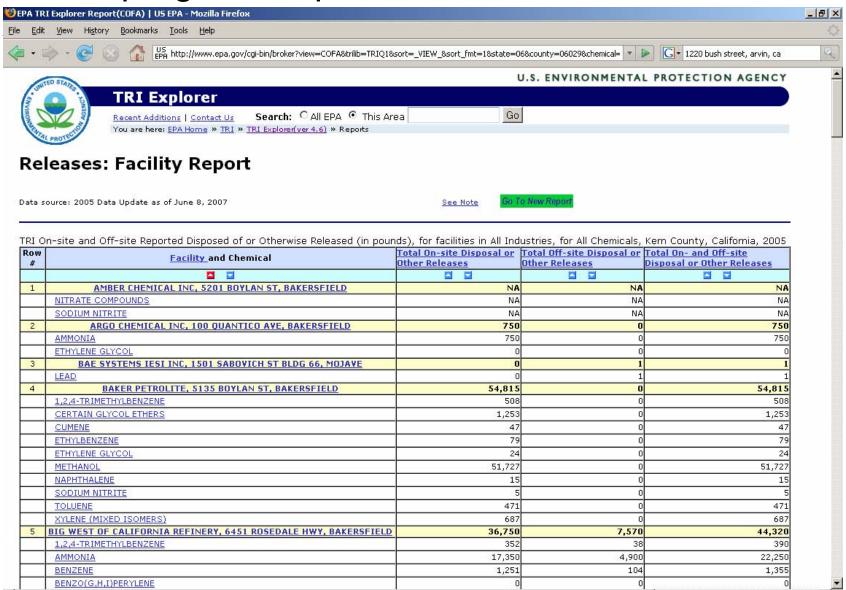
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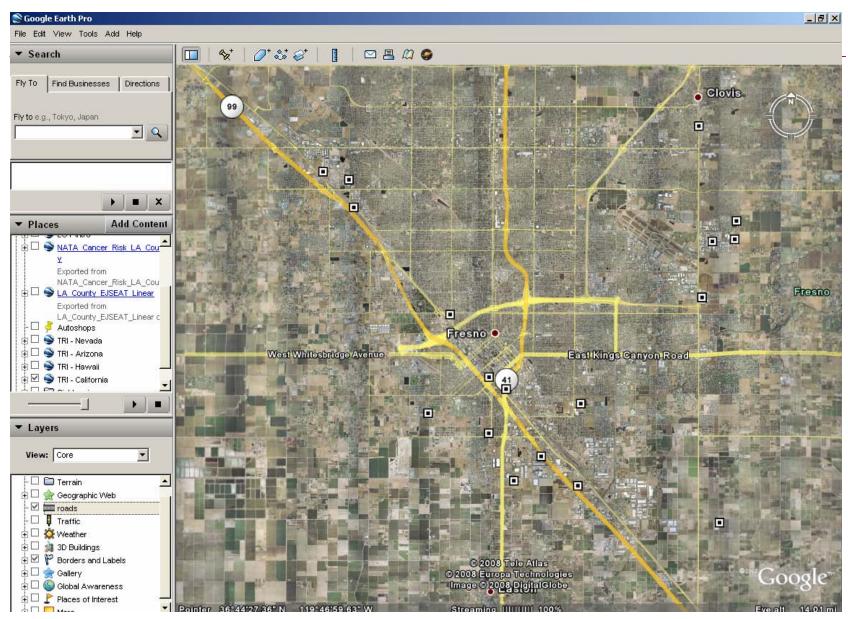
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4 See All HAPs

Deluxe Laboratories Inc Deluxe - NTI20575

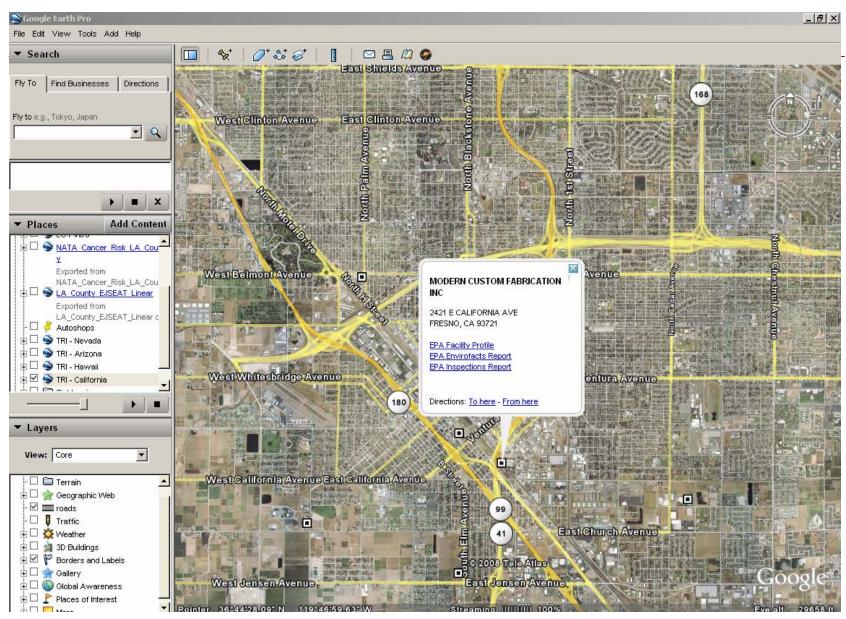
Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) www.epa.gov/triexplorer/



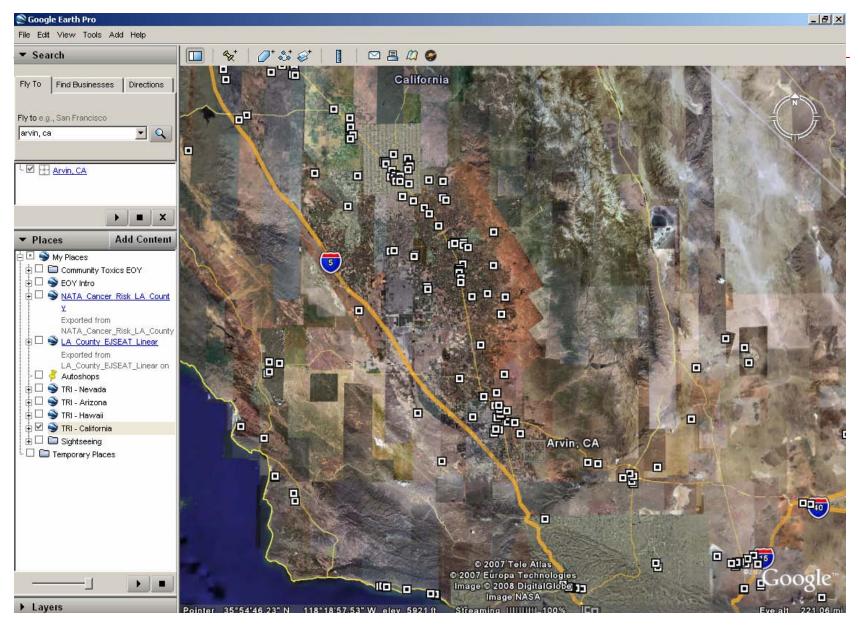


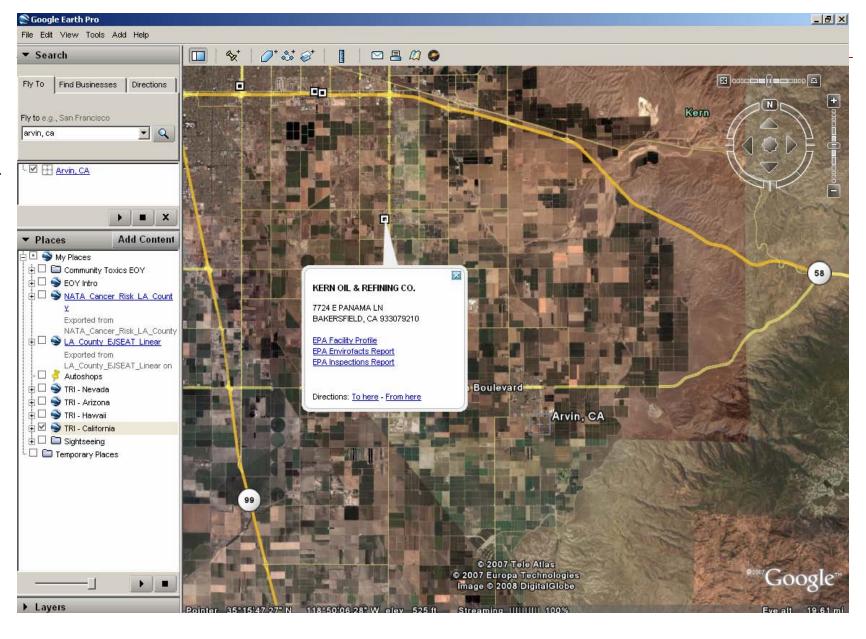
CA

Fresno,

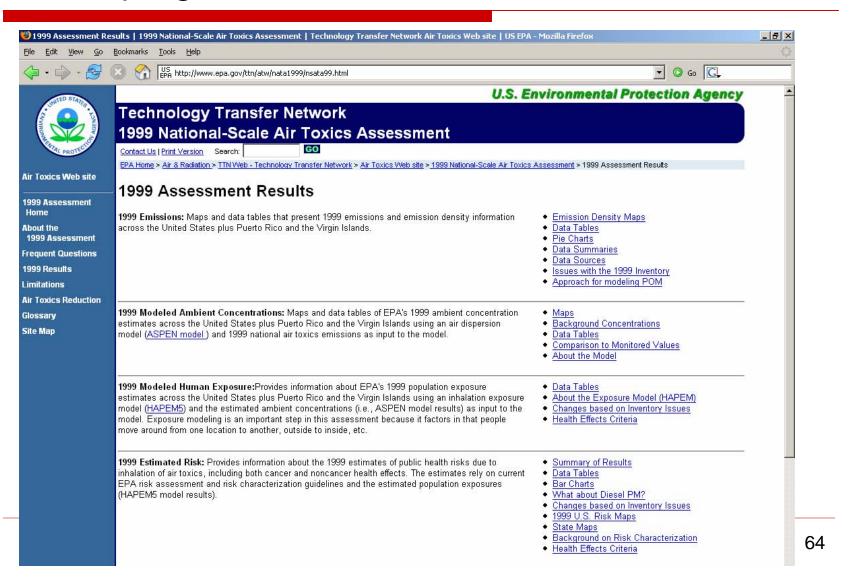


Fresno, CA

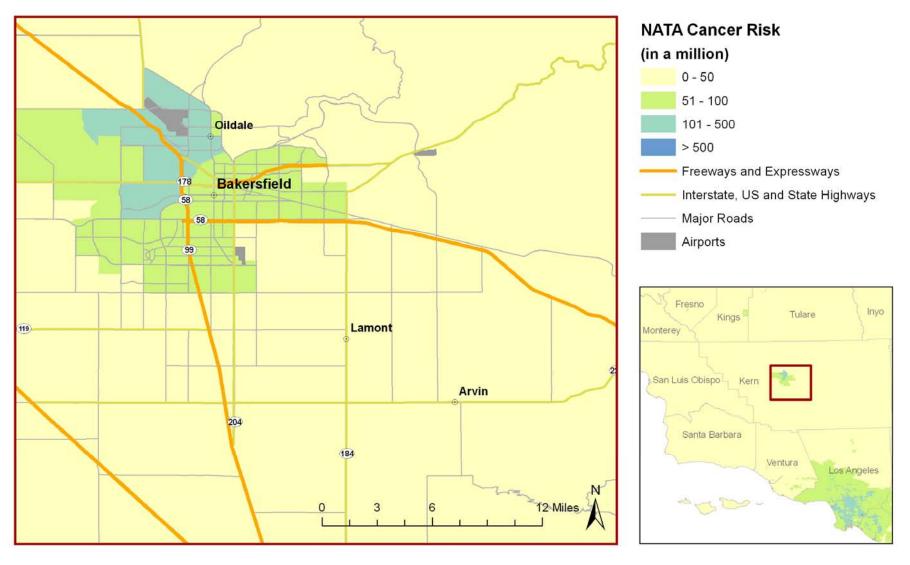




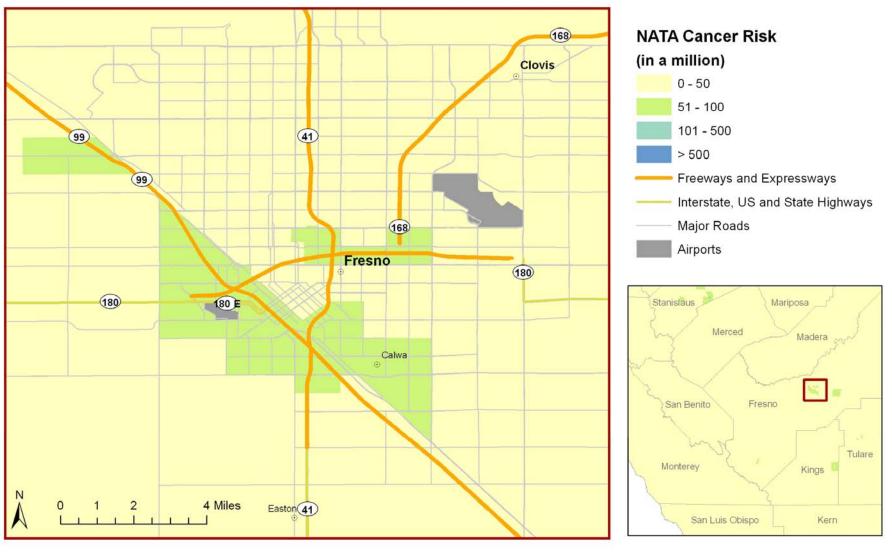
National-Scale Air Toxics Assessment (NATA) www.epa.gov/ttn/atw/nata1999/



Example NATA Results: Bakersfield and Arvin

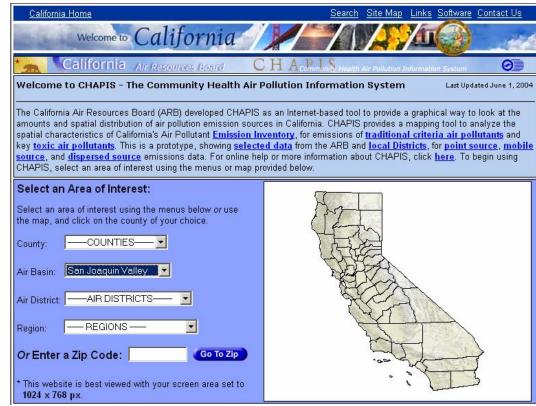


Example NATA Results: Fresno



State Tools: California's CHAPIS

- Community Health Air Pollution Information System (CHAPIS):
 - web-based mapping tool that allows users to view local sources of air pollution
 - shows emissions from major facilities, smaller area-wide sources (e.g. gas stations), and mobile sources



www.arb.ca.gov/ch/chapis1/chapis1.htm

Community Perspective

Key Steps to Successfully Receiving and Completing an EPA Grant